

ed by good authors, concerning divers other ancient philosophers, that were not addicted to De-mocriticism or Atheism, that they followed this Atomical way of physiologizing, and therefore in all probability did derive it from those religious 'Atoinists before Democritus. As for example ; Ecphantus, the Syracusian Pythagorist,

who, as StobaeUS writes, made *ra aStatpsra <rw/iara*

KOL TO KCVOV, indivisible bodies and vacuum, the principles of physiology, and as Theodoret also

testifies, taught *e/c TWV dro ^v avvtaravai rov /cdcr/iov*,

that the corporeal world was made up of atoms; —Xenocrates,^a that made *^yeOri a<Wpera*, indivisible magnitudes, the first principles of bodies; Heraclides,^b that resolved all corporeal things

into *|fsqyfjLara KO.L Opavcrjuara nva eXa^tcrro*, -Certain

smallest fragments of bodies;—Asclepiades,⁰ who supposed all the corporeal world to be made *!f avojuotwv KM dvapjmw oy/cwv*, not of similar parts (as Anslxagoras) but of dissimilar and inconcinnjno leculae, i.e. atoms of different magnitude and figures; and Diodorus,^d that solved the material phaenomenaby *a^pijf ragXa)(^l<yT^* the smallest indivisibles of body. And lastly, Metrodorus^c (not Larnpsacenus, the Epicurean, but) Chius, who is reported also to have made indivisible particles and atpins the first principles of bodies. But what need we any more proof for this, that the

^a Vide Georg. Pacliymr. libellum *ws\$ ari^av yzappw*, qui extat inteî: Aristotelis opera, torn. ii. ctip. i. p. 819.

^b Vide Plutarch, de Placitis PfiJjos. lib.i. cap. xiii.p. 883. torn. ii. oper.

^c Vide Sesrtum Empiric. Hypotypos. Pyrrhon. lib. iii. cap. iv. p. 136.

^d Sext. Empiric, lib.i. adv. Physicos, sect. 363. p. 621. vide etiam lib. iii. Hypothes. cap. iv. p.\L36.

* Vide Stobaei Eclog. Physic, lib. i. cap. xiii. p. 27.